LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

County Officers and Trust Funds. To the Editer of the Indianapolis Journal:

To the average citizen it is a matter of no little surprise that Marion county is not liable for the misappropriation of trust fund & by John E. Sullivan, the late county clerk. A receiver or administrator who is directed by the court to pay the county clerk moneys which he holds is released from all liability when he makes such payments and receives the clerk's receipt therefor, but his wards are the losers if the clerk is a defaulter, unless such default is covered by the clerk's bond. A suit may be instituted by parties for the possession of certain funds arising out of the settlement of a loss under a fire insurance or a life insurance policy. It has been usual to have the money in dispute paid into the county clerk's office, there to be held until the suit was finally determined. Not infrequently this is the case because the parties have been unwilling to trust the companies to settlement before instituting suit. A suit of this sort occurred a short time since over the possession of \$8,000, paid by certain fire insurance companies. The party instituting the suit was one of our largest manufacturing companies, the defandants being the owner of a large flouring-mill that had burned. It was agreed that the money should be paid by the companies to the clerk of the court there to remain until clerk of the court, there to remain until the suit was determined. Fortunately, the money was paid to the clerk of Tippecanoe county, and not to John E. Sullivan; otherwise the one gaining the suit would have been the loser for the entire amount, as Marion county could not have been in any sense liable. So far as I know, the general impression has been that the county clerk's impression has been that the county clerk's office was a better place of security than our banks, it being generally believed that the county was security for the payment of the money paid into this office. Suppose John E. Sullivan had opened a bank in this city with a subscribed capital stock of \$25,000, and with three stockholders and William Wallace, receiver of the trust of Fletcher & Sharpe, had deposited in his bank large sums of money, what would have been thought of Mr. Wallace's action? Would he not have been greatly censured for doing so? What court would have orfor doing so? What court would have ordered trust funds put into such a bank? Yet, under Mr. Sullivan, what else has the county clerk's office been? The only security and capital which this office has had has been Mr. Sullivan's bond of \$25,000, and the courts have directed Mr. Wallace and Mr. Milligan (not to mention numerous administrators) to pay into this office very large sums of money. Mr. Wallace, Mr. Milligan and these administrators are required to give very large bonds, the actual value of these bonds being carefully inquired into, and the object of these bonds being to protect any misappropriation or loss of these funds. Now we are met with the astonishing fact that one man is elected as the custodian of not part of these funds but of all of them, as the court shall direct, who is required practically to give no bond or security. Certainly this is a very unequal way of managing such trusts and it is plain that there is something radically wrong in this way of doing business. This state of affairs is most astonishing and calls for immediate reform. It is stated that the bond of the present clerk, John R. Wilson, is to be given for \$100,060. While I do not doubt for a moment Mr. Wilson's integrity and uprightness, I do say that this is as it should be. The question nat-urally arises, why did not the commission-ers require the like amount from John E.

The county auditor is required to give bond for \$2,000. All warrants on the treasury are drawn by the county auditor. As a general rule these warrants must first be authorized by the County Commissioners before they can be legally drawn, but there are some that may be legally drawn without any action of the commissioners. The county treasurer is required by law to pay any warrant which the auditor draws. The auditor can draw a warrant for all the school fund, or other funds, and if the treasurer has the money he must pay it. The warrant being illegal or unauthorized does not justify the treasurer in refusing to pay it. The county auditor, therefore, can draw all these funds, secure his bondsmen and appropriate the rest. Of course, he would be subject to indictment and prosecution; but I say he has it in his power to do this.

The city clerk is required to give bond for \$5,000, the Mayor of the city a bond of \$2,000. No warrant can be drawn for the payment of the city's money unless the warrant is signed by the city clerk and the Mayor. It will be readily seen that the city has \$7,000 in bonds protecting it, while Marion county has but \$2,000. Our system of managing county business certainly needs looking into. In these large centers of population, where the trust funds, placed in the hands of the county officers, are large, they should be required to properly secure these trusts with sufficient and secure these trusts with sufficient and ample bonds, in the same manner as is required of receivers and administrators. INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 4.

German in the Public Schools.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: I am glad to see that we have in our Legislature at least one man who is so far from being a time-serving politician as to stand up for simple justice by introducing a bill into the House to put a stop to the great injustice of taxing everybody to pay the expense of teaching a foreign language in our free schools, a thing for which nine-tenths of our children have no more use than they have for three legs. Some have made the plea for teaching German in the schools that it should be taught as an accomplishment, if for nothing else. This plea may be answered by saying that the people are not paying taxes to teach accomplishments. and if they were, why not teach dancing as an accomplishment? It is equally an accomplishment, and much more practiced by the people than speaking German, would less and be of just as much to the majority of children when grow up and engage in the great battle of life. If the State or city treasury is so overburdened with cash that the Sullivans and Moores can't get away with all of it, so that we must needs throw it away on teaching a foreign language at the expense of the tax-payers, why not, in justice to others, teach in addition to German French, Italian, and especially Spanish, the language of nations with which we have much more important commercial relations than we have with Germany? Can any one, or rather, can't every one see why German is singled out to the exclusion of all other languages to be made the pet of all political parties? Votes! votes! and nothing else; votes are the motor that moves this whole machinery. I would not fear to risk all I am worth that if one thousand French voters than there are German voters were to settle this city to-day these very astute politicians would see at once that Freuch and not German was the language of accomplishments par excellence, and therefore must be taught in the free schools to the exclusion of German. It is a self-evident fact that every dollar

that is spent in our free schools for any thing outside of the useful branches o science is spent contrary to the intention of those who originated the school system, and consequently should be stopped at once and forever. How do you suppose our French citizens relish the idea of paying taxes for teaching the language of a people whom they hate worse than the devil hates holy water? As to the fact, patent to every think-ing man, that a babel of languages weakens the ties of fraternity that should bind in bonds indissoluble all the people of a nation. I need say nothing. Lay aside all other reasons, numerous and unanswerable as they are, and the injustice of the thing is enough in itself to condemn the practice in the minds of all honest men and demand its stoppage at once. TAX-PAYER.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 6, Democrats and Civil Service.

Four years ago the Democrats were loud in denouncing the "snivel-service law," as they designated it. They not only held the law in contempt, but have openly and willfully violated its provisions every day since the beginning of the great "reform" administration of Mr. Cleveland. Now.

they suddenly realize that the law is just, in fact, a most righteous law, and that they will now profit through their long viola-tion of the law by demanding its strict ob-servance. Mr. Cleveland, after waiting nearly four years, in order that the Republicans might be thoroughly weeded out of the railway mail service, issues a proclama-tion extending the operation of the law so as to embrace this branch of the service, hoping thereby to continue in office the hundreds of "hungry heelers" who have been obstructing the mails and demoraliz-ing the whole postal system since the be-ginning of his reform administration. Dem-ocratic plans and schemes do not always "pan out" just as expected; sometimes they are "nipped in the bud." They work better in the South, because it is dangerous for a Republican to remonstrate; he might receive a load of buck-shot for claiming any right to any office. Mr. Cleveland's plan for retaining incompetent men in the service will most likely fail, as the service can never become efficient until it is supplied with competent men. Hundreds of old soldiers and faithful, honest clerks were removed without any cause whatever; men who from long experience and faithful study had become masters of their positions. These men were removed and their places given to Democrats, regardless of the fact that the service must suffer in consequence, but the efficiency of the service was nothing; Democratic workers had to be rewarded at whatever cost.

rewarded at whatever cost.

The injustice done to these faithful men should be repaired by their prompt reinstatement, and at the same time the service will be improved in proportion to the number of old men reinstated. After violating the law four years, the Democrats hope to profit by its enforcement. The law will be observed, but the service will not remain composed wholly of Democrats, however much Mr. Cleveland may desire it. Business is business, and the incoming administration will conduct affairs in a thorough business manner, and there will be few, if any, acts of injustice committed.

E. V. H. committed.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 6.

No Destitution in Kansas. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

I notice in your issue of Jan. 30, 1889, a statement that information was last week received at Kansas City to the effect that many of the people of this (Seward) county are on the verge of starvation. There is no truth in the statement. While it is true we had a partial failure of crops, it is not true that we had a total failure, and while it is true we have some four or five families in this county that are poor, it is also true that our County Commissioners are taking good care of them, and that Seward county is abundantly able to do so. The statements made by Mrs. James H. Richards (who lives six miles east of this place) are incorrect. We have in Seward county quite a number of people who formerly lived in Indiana, and who have friends and relatives living there, that undoubtedly are visited daily or weekly by the Journal, and by the circulation of such inaccuracies we are placed in an unfavorable light before your readers and made the cause of much uneasiness to those having friends FRANK WHITE. SPRINGFIELD, Seward County, Kan., Feb. 1.

KING JAMES II.

His Corpse Was Publicly Exhibited, and Afterward Thrown in a Sewer. Nineteenth Century.

Miss Strickland, when making researches at Paris and St. Germain for her life of Mary of Modena, was told by the abbess (superior) of the Austin nunnery that the republicans broke open James II's coffin; that they found the limbs supple; that she believed they had some superstitious reverence for it, which, however, did not prevent their making a show of it, and receiving a sou or a franc from the spectators, and that, for some reason, the corpse escaped destruction. Piecing together this and other information (see Miss Jane Strickland's re-cent life of her sister), the biographer of English Queens stated, on the authority of "the traditions of Paris and St. Germain," that the Jacobin crowd of 1793 or 1794 were seized with superstitious awe, that the municipality took possession of the hearse and body, that people crowding to see it from all parts of Paris, from a sou to a franc was charged for admission, that miracles were whispered of, that Robespierre ordered the body to be buried, that this was not done. but that it was carefully and reverently preserved, that on the allies coming to Paris in 1814 the body was still above ground, that George IV ordered it to be carried in funeral procession to St. Ger-main, and that it was interred in the church. Agnes Strickland, on afterward seeing Fitzsimmon's account, cited it as a corroboration; but it is really just the reverse, for he concludes by saying, "Where the body was thrown I never heard. George VI tried all in his power to get tidings of the body, but could not." Where could the body have lain from 1794 to 1814, or rather till 1824, for there was no ceremony, whatever, in the former years. ceremony, whatever, in the former years, when, indeed, St. Germain's Church was in a ruinous state? Mrs. Fairbairn, the superior of the Austin Convent, could speak only from hearsay, as she did not enter the institution until 1819, and she had not im-probably been misled by Longueville Jones, whose visit for collecting epitaphs is still remembered. Miss Strickland was strangely off her guard when she accepted hearsay, which it is so easy to test. She had only to consult the newspapers of 1824, or to read the St. Germain inscription, to see that there was no procession of the body from Paris. Indeed, one can trace the slender foundation for almost every detail of her story. The exposure of the body for nearly a whole day grew into a prolonged exhibition; the money given by prisoners at the monastery for a sight of it grew into payments made by a concourse of people from all parts of Paris; the miracles immediately following on James's death grew into prisoners and provided in the prisoners of the pr into miracle working in 1794, when belief in the supernatural was at the lowest ebb. There is every reason to suppose that the body was flung into some neighboring pit or sewer. Assuredly all traces of it had dis-

appeared when the terror ended.

Prospective Value of Dakota Tin Mines. P. F. McClure, in February Harper. The United States imports annually tin-plates exceeding \$17,000,000 in value—a con-tribution to English trade which has ex-isted from the foundation of the government, and promised, before the discovery of tin in Dakota was made, to grow with added years. So far as discovered the tin-stone is confined within two separate districts-the northern section, west of Deadwood, Lawrence county, and the southern, or Harney's Peak section, between Rapid City, Pennington county, and Custer, in the county of the same name. The tinstone is found in granitic veins, sometimes hundreds of feet in width, and yields from 2 to 4 per cent. By comparison with foreign tin mines it will be seen that this percentage is unusually heavy. The mines of Saxony return a yield of from 1-2 to 1 per cent., while in Cornwall the aver-

age is less than 2 per cent.

English capital is largely interested in the ownership and development of the Harney's Peak deposits, and American tin wil soon be quoted in the markets of the world. Prof. Frank R. Carpenter, dean of the Dakota School of Mines, Rapid City, has demonstrated by recent tests that tin can be separated from the encompassing rock by the very simple process of "jigging," the machinery to accomplish which costing but a comparatively small sum. As a result we may look for the development of tin mines and the erection of separating plants where, before, the large amount of capital required to establish the plant was an insurmountable barrier.

Senator-Elect Washburn and Samoa.

New York Graphic. Senator-elect W. D. Washburn, who is now in New York, has been talking about the Samoan matter, saying among other things: "As far as I have heard, I feel that I can say that Bismarck has been caarying on in a very high-handed manner. The whole group of Samoan Islands is not worth the price of one American's life, and I think Germany is the last country of foreign power that we could, without losing dignity, stoop to enter into war with. You see, a great proportion of our population is German or of that descent, and, considering this and our poor navy, almost useless army and vast extent of seacoast, it would be almost chimerical to declare war. We can arbitrate the matter and teach is-marck a lesson or two, I think. When it comes to a direct violation of our Monroe doctrine, then I am in favor of war, but only as the last resort.'

Not Enough.

after having removed all the Republicans from the service and supplied their places with Democratic workers and their friends, The late Oliver Ditson left \$15,000 for the founding of a home for poor singers. But the sum is appallingly inadequate. Fifteen millions wouldn't house half of them.

NEWS IN SUNDAY'S JOURNAL.

Resume of the Principal Home and Foreign Events Recorded in the Issue of Feb. 10.

Another attack on Suakim is projected by the rebels. An old man named Michael Florey was killed by cars at Columbus, O. White Cap notices are being received by prominent men in Norwalk, Conn.

An old bachelor named Harvmeyer died of starvation near New Bremen, O. General Harrison will not be able to visit Cincinnati en route to his inaugura-Civil-service Commissioner Edgerton was summarily dismissed by President Cleve-

The remains of a murdered man, partly eaten by hogs, were found in the woods near Acworth, Ga.

The French Chamber will consider the scrutin d' arrondissement to-day, and revision a week after. Thirteen counterfeiters have been captured in Butler county, Pennsylvania, with-

in the past ten days. Miss Esther Abrams has sued Lester Straus, of Cleveland, for breach of promise. She wants \$5,000 damages. Ernest B. Tingle was sentenced at Lex-

ington, Ky., to ten years' imprisonment in the penitentiary for murder. Chauncey M. Depew says that, so far as he knows, the Big Four road has not been absorbed by the Vanderbilts.

Rice and Watson, bunko men, have been sentenced to two years each in the Michigan penitentiary for a bunko game at Detroit. It is stated that Gladstone will not go to Rome, because the Italian government opposes it, fearful of the result of an inter-

view between him and the Pope. The Democratic county convention of Butler county, Ohio, held at Hamilton on the 9th inst., indorsed Hon. James E. Camp-bell as a candidate for Governor.

The Governor of Missouri has granted a respite of sixty days to William Walker and John Matthews, the Bald Knobbers, under sentence to hang on the 15th inst. A girl giving her name as Cora Wilson. and claiming to be the daughter of a Presbyterian minister in Ohio, was arrested at Hutchinson, Kan., for passing counterfeit

Smith, government leader in the Commons, has issued a circular calling upon Conservatives to be present at the opening of Parliament, on the 21st, as business of grave importance will come up.

Edward C. Breck, for the past five years assistant cashier of the Commercial Bank, at St. Louis, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head with a 38-caliber pistol No cause is assigned for the act.

In the trial of Pat Malloy, for perjury be-fore the Parnell Commission, convict Delaney testified that several noted Irish leaders were members of the Invincibles, counseled murders and furnished means, When Richard H. Greenwood, retiring Democratic treasurer of Daviess county, Indiana, turned the public funds over to his successor he was found to be short \$14,000. Experts were appointed to ex-amine the books at a cost of \$3,000. Now

the Democratic Commissioners have compromised with the bondsmen for \$7,000, leaving the total loss to the county \$10,000. In the Senate the credentials of Mr. Ransom, of North Carolina, were presented and filed. The bill to establish a United States Court in Indian Territory was considered. The fortifications bill was passed. The Union Pacific funding bill was discussed. Conferees were appointed on the direct tax bill. In the House a number of unimportant bills were passed. The postoffice appropriation bill was taken up.

[From the Second Edition of the Sunday Journal.] Romantic Legend Recalled. CHEYENNE, Wy. T., Feb. 9.—The discovery of the dead bodies of eight Mexican prospectors at the mouth of the abandoned San Salvador mine, in the northern part of Wyoming, has brought to light a romantic story, rivaling all the tales about seekers for Captain Kidd's buried treasures. Miguel Martinez, at the head of a party of of his countrymen, was here last fall for two days. They confided to a Mexican gambler here that they were in search of an abandoned gold mine which they believed to be rich in the metal, and were going to develop. Martinez carried a chart, traced on parchment, which they said was 200 years old, and was made by an ancestor of his in the seventeenth century. The chart had been lost for years, but recently turned up, and at once the party was organized. The story that had run through the family for generations was that Martinez, the elder, was at the head of a band of Spanish gold-hunters who were working a rich mine somewhere in this part of the country. The miners quarreled, and finally fought, and their division resulted in the abandonment of the nine, though it was very rich. Martinez was wounded and died on the way home. With his blood he traced the chart which was to be a rich legacy to his children. A faithful friend delivered the document, which soon afterward was lost and only recently turned up. Martinez, the descendent, was told of two mines up north that mineralogists have declared were worked by the Spanish, hunheard of again till to-day, when a hunter named Kelly reported that his party had discovered their bodies. All of the Mexicans had been shot, and were somewhat carved up by knives, showing that the struggle was a hand-to-hand one. There were evidences that the victorious party had lost three or four men and that they had made a hasty departure, carrying their dead and wounded with them. What surprised the hunters most was to find the mine had recently been worked. It is not known that a pick-ax had touched it since two men starved to death there, in 1877. Many beheve here that the Mexicans located the ancient mine, and were killed while urging their claim. There is reason to think, how ever, that the San Salvador was not the mine described on their chart, and that the murderers have taken the map and gone off to locate the ancient mine. The fact that the Mexicans' horses and tools were taken, and that their jewelry and some money were not removed from their bodies seems to prove this. Keller says that there was every indication that the San Salvador mine was paying, and be-lieves that the mine sought for by the Mexicans is not far from the other, and is known to the party who were at work. No one here knows who the murderous pros-pectors were, and as the region in which the events occured is almost inaccessible, it is not likely that any one will start to work the old mine and bury the Mexicans before

spring. How Tilden Was Betrayed. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Feb. 9.—The first annual dinner of the Tilden Club was given here to-day. The principal speaker was William O. McDowell, of Newark, who responded to the toast "Samuel J. Tilden—His fidelity to the Democratic party; may the memory of his life and his acts be perpetual." The speaker graphically described the scene at the Gramerey Park residence. the scene at the Gramercy Park residence where Mr. Tilden was notified of his nomi-nation to the presidency. With reference to the electoral commission Mr. McDowell

Every Democrat has asked himself, "Was Samuel J. Tilden responsible for the electoral com-mission?" I think I can answer that question in his name to the complete satisfaction of every questioner. When the electoral commission bill was proposed in Congress, Abram S. Hewitt, then a member from New York city and the chairman of the national Democratic committee, came from Washington to consult with the President-elect about it. Mr. Hewitt presented and read the proposed law to Governor Tilden. Mr. Hewitt read uninterruptedly until he came to that part of the original bill where the selection of the fifteenth commissioner was to be submit ted to chance; the names of three Supreme Court
Judges being placed in a receptacle, the one
drawn out to be that of the odd
judge. Mr. Tilden stopped him there and
said, in substance, that when the presidency of
the United States was to be raffled for, or submitted to chance, it was time for decent men to have nothing to do with it. He continued by asking, "What was the use of this law?" and stated that the moment he found the vote in the Electoral College would be close he had, with able assistants, gone minutely over the minutes of every joint meeting of Congress for counting of the electoral vote; over every discussion and law bearing upon the question that could come before the joint meeting to count the Tilden-Hayes electoral vote, and from beginning to end

sibility in this matter is theirs, and they have decided to pass the bill." Mr. Tilden answered: "It is true that the responsibility is theirs, and it is one that they ought to hesitate to take. It is surprising that they should wish to take this responsibility without consulting me; but the responsibility is truly theirs."

Never was a party or a man in the history of this country placed in a more trying position than that of the Democratic party and their candidate from the time they discovered that they had been deceived or betrayed by one of their own number; and had the party or Samuel J. Tilden been less patriotic than they were, the country would have been plunged into the horrors of a civil war more terrible than they country would have been plunged into the horrors of a civil war more terrible than that of
1861. But sacrificing every personal
ambition, and realizing that, so far as
the party was concerned, the great
wrong would be righted by the
people, he poured oil on the troubled waters.
But well do I remember the look upon his face
when he afterwards said to me: "I would have
been President of the United States but for
Abram S. Hewitt; he deceived me." You, the
members of the Tilden Club, owe it to yourselves,
to your party, to the memory of Samuel J. Tilden, your great leader, to see to it that the man
who deceived him and betrayed you, shall go
down to the place in history that he so richly has
earned, as the more than Judas Iscariot of his
generation, for he, not satisfied with his work in
1876, duplicated it in 1888.

Failure of an Iron Company. CHICAGO, Feb. 9.-An Inter Ocean special from Columbus, O., says: The Ohio and Western Coal and Iron Company has failed. Glidden & Curtis, the Boston banking firm which collapsed a few days ago, was backing the company, and the embarrassment of the bankers through the Pacific Guano Company's misfortunes is supposed to have brought about the crash in the affairs of the Ohio company. Attachments were served to-day against all the company's Columbus property by the Hocking Valley railroad, whose claim is for \$21,500. Other suits have been filed by parties residing in Cleveland and elsewhere. elsewhere. The company has done a heavy business in the manufacture of iron, and its furnaces in the Hocking valley are

among the largest and best in the West. It is claimed that the assets are large, but that for some reason the comcounts long since due, and that the Boston failure may have only hastened an inevitable crisis. The company was capitalized for \$3,000,000 in bonds and \$5,000,000 in stocks. Of the latter, it is understood Glidden & Curtis controlled seven-eighths. The firm is said to have advanced the com-

pany \$750,000. Talks About Cabinet Matters.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.-John B. Elam, formerly a law partner of President-elect Harrison, in the firm of Harrison, Miller & Elam, from which General Harrison has recently retired, was in the city to-day. He came on legal business, before Judge Gresham, and returned to Indianapolis to-night. Mr. Elam is popularly
supposed to be a very close friend
of General Harrison's, and as wellinformed upon his Cabinet and other intentions
as any one outside of Gen. Harrison's household.
He was asked: "Do you know when Gen. Har-He was asked: "Do you know when Gen. Har-rison will announce his Cabinet!"
"I cannot say positively." he replied; "but he will not do as General Garfield did, change and rearrange up to the night before the inaugura-tion. I think it will not be later than March 1." Mr. Elam was asked to throw some light on the Cabinet muddle. He said: "I will not deny that I know a great deal about the Cabinet, but as it is three weeks yet until the inauguration, it would hardly be safe to start speculation afresh. There may be several changes meanwhile."

"Does that mean that it is already determined "No, hardly that," was the reply; "but I think General Harrison could name all the principal members. Of one thing you can be sure," said Mr. Elam, "when it is time for General Harrison to name his Cabinet he will be ready to do so. He not only wants to get a good Cabinet, but if it is necessary he will sacrifice his personal views in so doing. You can easily see from the men who have been talked of that those he has been considering are of the greatest prominence. He is not going off into any exploring expeditions after new timber. He will take old and tried men, I think. Garfield had experience with his discoveries, and I think General Harrison has profited thereby."

Mr. Elam said General Harrison had had a Mr. Elam said General Harrison had had a great deal of trouble from two sources. Most of the prominent visitors come with "negative" suggestions. They do not want any particular person in the Cabinet, but they are trying to keep some one out. "When asked to prepare a slate of their own, they generally fill out about four places," said Mr. Elam, "and then they are stuck. The others are those who come 500 miles, perhaps, to see about some petty post-office. The General can't turn them out of his house, and the consequence is he has absolutely house, and the consequence is he has absolutely no time to himself, even the mornings, which he has set aside for his correspondence, not being

The representative of the United Press asked Mr. Elam if he thought it probable that his part-ner, Mr. Miller, would be asked by General Har-rison to accept a Cabinet portfolio, as has been suggested several times. "I am quite sure Mr. Miller expects nothing of the kind, although he is a very intimate friend and adviser of General Harrison. Indiana may

possibly be given a Cabinet position."
"Will it be General Wallace!" "Well, if I were guessing I would not name him," concluded the gentleman, with a smile. St. Louis, Feb. 9.-The Kansas delegation which went to Indianapolis to urge the name of Senator Plumb for the Treasury portfolio, passed through St. Louis to-day en route home. Col. J. R. Hallowell, assistant Attorney-general of the State, and a member of the delegation, said to an State, and a member of the delegation, said to an Associated Press reporter: "When we arrived at Indianapolis we sent word to General Harrison asking him to appoint a time for an interview. In his response he said that he would receive us informally, and he did. We met the General in his parlor. There was no other person present, except Benjamin Harrison McKee, the General's grandson. The General carried the little fellow on his shoulder during a part of the interview, making it pleas antly informal. Of course, it would not be proper to discuss the interview under the circumstances, but there is one thing he said which I judge is not private, because I heard it from several sources, and that is that it is his opinion that there is now greater need of a strict enforcement of the civil-service regulations than ever has been since their enactment. Before going to In-dianapolis, I thought our journey would proba-bly amount to nothing more than a deserving compliment to a good man, but I am now of the opinion that Kansas will be represented in the

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 9.—Last week Senator-elect McMillan received from President-elect Harrison an invitation to visit him this week. The visit was made yesterday. Mr. McMillan returned home early this morning, and soon after was closeted with General Alger. The latter was seen soon after the con-ference ended. "I am not at liberty," be said, "to say anything about Mr. McMillan's conversation with General Harrison. So far as I know, I am at peace with all the world. There has been some talk of differences between Senator Palmer and myself, and between Senator Sherman and me. There is nothing in these stories, so far as I know." "It has been intimated that if you do not go into the Cabinet you will go abroad as a minister at one of the large capitals."

"I shall not go abroad." There is every indication that the talk between General Harrison and Mr. McMillan has resulted in the offer of the position of Secretary of War to General Alger, and that before to-morrow morning General Alger will decide to accept the offer.

A Talk with Beach's Mother and Sister.

LONDON, Feb. 9 .- In spite of the general discussion of the revelations of "Parnellism" made by Beach, otherwise Le Caron, the testimony of the man before the special commission has not had the slightest effect upon the masses. A cor-respondent went to Colchester yesterday to visit the residence of the mother of Beach, otherwise Le Caron. She occupies a lovely cottage on the Mersey road. Beach's father retired from active work years ago, and was, at the time of his retirement, possessed of considerable means. When he retired from business he became a rate-collector, and followed that vocation until he died, last November. He was a stanch Liberal, and a member of the Congregational Church. His widow and daughter live in unpre-tentious style. The only pictures in their parlor are portraits of General Grant and "Le Caron," the informing witness before the Parnell commis-sion. Miss Beach, upon receiving the assurance that the visit of the correspondent was not of a hostile nature, conversed freely and frankly about her brother. She said that he was aware of the intention of the Irish party to kill him, but declared that he did not fear them. She ap-peared to be greatly grieved at the insults heaped upon her fathe'rs memory since her brother's connection with the government had become known, but asserted of her own knowledge that her father had not received one penny for his services. Her brother, she said, came to England just previous to her father's death with no intention of giring testimony before the intention of giving testimony before the commission, or in any other way betraying confidences. At this point her mother came into the room. She was nervous and excited, and complained bitterly of the unkindness and abuse of political partisans. She had seven boys, she said, but the object of the present vituperation of the Parnellites—Beach—was the most tender-hearted of all of them. It was cruel, she declared, to call him a traitor, was cruel, she declared, to call him a traitor, as he had not only saved property, but thousands of the lives of his countrymen. After detailing her brother's career, Miss Beach concluded by saying: "We do not know how all this is going to end, but life is not worth much anyhow." Her brother, she said, had seven children, but she did not dare to reveal their whereabouts lest they should fall victims to the vindictiveness of his enemies. The mother, a venerable, white-haired woman, here left the room to conceal her emotion, and the daughter bowed the correspondent out.

Notorions Criminal Under Arrest.

Precedent was entirely in their favor; that he had prepared and sent a rief to every member of the joint n. eting, asking, with precedents in our favor, what was the use or advantage of throwing away this for some new fangled idea?" As this Mr. Hewitt turned sharply on him and said: "I did not come have to ask your advice, but as your friend to tell you what our party representatives in Congress. "ave determined to do. The respon-



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for George Wells, who he supposed had a large sum of money on his person. Schofield made his appearance in Edinburg some time since and represented himself to Marshal Roch as a United States detective. He is also accused of robbing the mails in Brown county, where he was arrested this afternoon.

Pennsylvania Farming Doesn't Pay. READING, Pa., Feb. 9.—The sheriff of Berks county, to-day, sold ten fine farms in his county, aggregating 1,000 acres. During the present winter season the sheriff has sold some twenty other large farms, beside the farm stock of twenty other farmers, all of whom had failed. This condition of things is taken as an indication that farming no longer pays as formerly, as a similar state of affairs exists in other counties in this section of the State.

Lesseps's Name Wont Draw Money. Washington, Feb. 9 .- M. De Lesseps kept the lists of the New Panama Canal Company open beyond Feb. 2, the appointed time for their closing, in the hope that the dissolution of the old company and the wiping out of the capital of that organization would induce investments in the latter concern, but the name of De Lesseps has lost its charm, and the later attempt to boom the enterprise has proved a failure.

Awards of Poultry Premiums. The poultry and bench show closed last night, the award of premiums being com-

pleted, as follows: Dark Brahmas—E. M. McCaslin, Franklin, first on cockerel; first, second, third and fourth on pullet; first on breeding pen.

White Cochin—W. A. Scott, Whiteland, first on cock; second on cockerel; first on hen; fourth on pullet; second on breeding pen. George F. Bean, Cincinnati, O., first on cockerel; first, second and third on pullet; first on breeding pen.

cincinnati, O., first on cockerel; first, second and third on pullet; first on breeding pen.

Black Cochin—B. F. Hill, city, first on cock; second on hen; third and fourth on pullet; second on breeding pen. Edward Woodard, Rushville, second and third on cock; first, third and fourth on hen; second on pullet; third and fourth on breeding pen. C. H. Rhodes, North Topeka, Kan., first, and second on cockerel; third on pullet: first and second on cockerel; third on pullet

first on breeding pen.

Plymouth Rock—John Sellers, Mooresville, second on cock. Daniel Christian, Roanoke, second on cock; first, second and third on cockerel; first, second and fourth on hen; first, third and fourth on pullet; first and second on breeding pen.

Frank M. Bladwin, Marion, fourth on cockerel; second on pullet; third on breeding pen. second on pullet; third on breeding pen. W. H. Flagg, Ben Davis, third on hen; fourth on breed-

ymouth Rocks—A. J. Forsyth, Nine first and second on cockerel; second, third and foarth on pullet; first on breeding pen. Anna Hinchman, Rushville, first and second on hen; first on pullet. Red Caps—B. F. Dace, Salem, first on cock; first and second on cockerel; first, second, third and fourth on hen; first, second, third and fourth on pullet; first and second on breeding

Silver-laced Wyandottes-F. F. Pace, Salem, first on cock; first and third on pullet; second on breeding pen. Alonzo Tyner, Greenfield, first and second on hen; third and fourth on cockerel; second and fourth on pullet; first and fourth on breeding pen. R. M. Foster, Tipton, third and fourth on hen. Ben S. Myers, Crawfordsville, first on cockerel. Eza. F. Shock, Huntington, second on cockerel; third on breeding pen.

Black Breasted Red Games — R. T. Wells. Montmorenci, first, second, third and fourth on cock; first and second on cockerels; first, sec

on cock; first and second on cockerels; first, second, third and fourth on hen; first, second, third and fourth on pullets; first and second on breeding pen. B.W. Crockett, Delphi, third on cockerel. Pit Games—W. R. Sheppard & Bro., city, second on cockerel; first on pullet. A. E. Dorsey, city, first on cockerel; second and third on pullet. Geese—A. E. Dorsey, city, first, second and third on Toulouse. George Linton, Yountsville, first on old Embden, and also first on young Pekin ducks. Pekin ducks. Langshan-Woodward & Sewell, Evanston

Langshan—Woodward & Sewell, Evanston, Ill., first and second on cock; first on hen; first and second on pullet; first on breeding pen. B. F. Pace, Salem, third on cock; fourth on pullet; fourth on breeding pen. Ben S. Myers, Crawfordsville, fourth on cock; second on hen; third on cockerel. H. A. Prodshan, Lebanon, third and fourth on hen; third on breeding pen. Alonzo Tyner, Greenfield, fourth on cockerel; third on pullet; second on breeding pen. Houdan—Andrew Cook, Waukegan, Ill., first on cock; first and third on hen; third on cockerel; second on breeding pen. W. A. Scott, Whiteland, second on cock; second and fourth on hen; first and second on cockerel; first, second, third and fourth on pullet; first and third on breeding pen. White Wyandotte—Ben Myers, Crawfordsville, White Wyandotte-Ben Myers, Crawfordsville, first on cock; first on cockerel; first, second, third Brown Red Game-R. Twells, Montmorenci.

first on cockerel; first on pullet.

American Dominique—Henry Sapper, Noblesville, first and second on pullet; fourth on cock-

Black Java—E. B. Murphy, Carmel, first on cockerel; first and second on hen. Black Game Bantam-F. R. Sheppard & Bro. Yellow Duck-wing Bantam-R. Twells, first on cock; first and second on cockerel; first on hen; first on pullet, second on pullet, first on breeding

Silver Duck-wing Bantam-F. R. Sheppard & Bro., first on cock; first on hen. R. Twells, first on cockerel. A. E. Dorsey, second and third on cockerel; third on hen; first and second on pullet. Black-breasted and Red Game Bantams—R. Twells, first and second on cock. R. W. Crockett, third on cock. A. E. Dorsey, fourth on cock; second on cockerel; fourth on pullet. R. Twells, first and second on hen; first and second on pullet. R. W. Crockett, second on pullet. Red Pile Bantams—R. Twells, first on cockerel; first and second on pullet. F. R. Sheppard & Bro., first on hen. A. E. Dorsey, second on cockerel; third and fourth on pullet.

Japanese Bantams-A, E. Dorsey, first or

Pekin Bantams—A. E. Dorsey, first on pullet. Rose-combed Black Bantams—Charles A. Nel-son, New Paris, O., first on hen; first and second on pullet. F. R. Sheppard & Bro., third on pullet. For pigeons, prizes were awarded to R Castinhoff, W. F. Churchman, A. E. Dorsey and H. Priller, all of this city. A. E. Dorsey also took the prize for rabbits and other pets. The money realized by the exhibition was \$1,500.

just went to sleep, and that was the end of it until I began to come to. They strung me up three times, but I just said I had no dust. The last time, I judge, I was a long time coming to; I guess they thought I was dead. When I woke up, kind o' dazed like, I was sitting in the chair, and they were hunting around the place. Then they threw the rope over the beam again, and I pointed to a stone in the hearth; they dug there and cost a toward can full of dust—about \$6. got a tomato can full of dust-about \$6,-000. It was getting daylight then, and they went off. I sat quiet and stupid till the neighbors came and put me to bed.

WHERE IS "THE WEST?" A Question in Ethical Geography to Which No Answer Is Given. February Atlantic.

If there is, as legend says there is, such a thing, seen through Western eyes, as an "effete East," what are its precise territori-"effete East," what are its precise territorial limits? In other words, where does such an East really end and the West beginf Or, to state it still differently, at what point on the map may one, if so disposed, put one's finger confidently down and say. "Here is the spot where the effeteness of the arrogant East abruptly ends, and in its stead is the unexpended fecundity of a liberal, untrammeled West?" While the matter is not one that will, apparently, in the immediate future give rise to serious international complication, it is, nevertheless, national complication, it is, nevertheless, of no little domestic moment, and may, at some distant day, even call for State interference and adjudication at the

hands of a boundary commission, to be chosen from the impartial outlying districts in the extreme North and South.

In reality, the problem of geographical separation would be one extremely difficult to solve to the complete satisfaction of all concerned. It is, for instance, not merely a broad assertion between Maine broad question between Maine and Oregon, between Eastport and Port-land, or even, possibly, between New York and San Francisco. On general grounds, it might be admitted that somewhere in the intervening space the line would certainly fall. On a somewhat closer examination, however, it will be found that facts other and more minute than mere latitude and longitude must be seriously taken into consideration. It may even be not unfairly assumed that the fundamental idea of east and west itself is only relative, and cannot be thus reck-lessly applied. Schenectady, where Daisy Miller lived, is west of Jersey City, and we all know that Oshkosh lies far the westward Kalama-

If, in the inquiry thus set on foot, the reasons for the necessary distinctions were still more closely inquired into, it might even be shown that they who have thoughtlessly used the epithet in question themselves may fall under its ban. When the division is finally made, it must be wholly irrespective of any mere sectional prejudice, to which it should rise superior. The West, it may be supposed, will accept the judgment joyfully; while the East, from the very nature of the case, will be sure, wherever the line is drawn, to regard it with its accustomped equanimity. Only those who, in a possible redistribution, may now for the first time be included under the term "East" will become even a little more intolerant than they who have longer borne the name. For purely practical reasons, apart from mere sentiment, the distinction here suggested ought soon to be made. It was on the island of Grand Manan, down in the bay of Fundy, last summer, that a comment was made upon the scarcity in the community of young people of both sexes. "How is it," we asked. "that we see so few young men and women here?" "Well," the captain replied. 'a great many have married and gone West." "West?" we said. "To what part of the West?" "Well," said the captain, 'mostly to Boston.'

Why the Tartars Laughed. Boston Transcript.

The artist who accompanied Mr. George Kennan on his trip through Siberia has been in these parts lately. He tells many interesting stories of his experiences, and among them one which has affected a lodgment in the listener's slippery memory. The artist was engaged, one blistering day, somewhere on the outskirts of Tartary, in making a sketch of a group of picturesque Tartars. Still other Tartars amiably gathered around him as he was at work, inspecting around him as he was at work, inspecting his umbrella, gazing curiously at his sketch and walking about. As the Tartars were armed to the teeth, the artist thought it best to be amiable, and smiled a broad and propiatory smile upon the party. Where-upon the entire party smiled broadly in return, and showed great interest in him. He smiled again, more broadly still. Whereupon the Tartars came around in front of him, and began to go through the most extraordinary antics, laughing still. The artist gathered somehow that he was expected to laugh too, and proceeded to gratify their evident wish. The more he laughed the more they laughed, and several big Tartars came around in front of him and lay down on the ground, rolling and tumbling. The artist laughed until his jaws almost cracked. The thing finally became a little alarming, and calling his factorum and interpreter, the artist bade him find out of the head man of the Tartar party what these extraordinary antics were all about.

other pets. The money realized by the exhibition was \$1,500.

Talk with a Man Who Was Hanged.

Joseph Krickland, in America.

When the rope first squeezes a man's neck it hurts the skin somewhat. My throat and neck were sore and swelled for a week after I was robbed. But soon as the pressure is on he knows no more about it. I such and behold the gelden teeth."

were all about.

"His Excellency," said the Tartar in explanation, "smiled upon us, and showed us something which we never saw before—teeth made partly of gold. And as the men of my tribe saw that his golden teeth were only to be seen when he laughed, they took all possible ways to make him laugh; and when they rolled on the ground before him, it was only the better to see into his mouty and behold the gelden teeth."